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July 26, 1901

1700

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec for the week ended July 13, 1901.

QUEBEC, CANADA, *July 13, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 13 there were inspected at this port 351 immigrants; passed, 348; cause of detention, measles, 1; pregnancy, 1; tinea tonsurans, 1.

On July 9 and July 10 there were inspected at Montreal 16 immigrants; passed, 14; cause of detention, trachoma, 2.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Plague and smallpox.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *June 17, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection work at this station for the week ended June 15, 1901.

Seven steamers were inspected during the week; 925 individuals were bathed; 1,149 bundles of personal effects and bedding and 5,333 pounds of human hair were disinfected by steam. Thirty-nine individuals were not allowed to embark because of fever. Every effort has been made to detect elevation of temperature, the thermometer being used in every suspicious case. One hundred and fifty-one cases of plague and 151 deaths were reported during the week, being slightly less than the figures given for last week. For the corresponding week last year 74 cases and 64 deaths were reported. Of the cases reported this week 6 were Europeans. The total cases and deaths reported thus far this year are, therefore, 1,268 and 1,202. Twelve European cases are at present under treatment in the hospital, together with a number of Chinese and other Asiatics. Large doses of carbolic acid have been used in the treatment of many cases in addition to stimulants, the latter being necessary from the beginning in most cases. A number of the cases present lesions on the lower extremities—i. e., blebs and abscesses, which strongly suggest that here might have been the point of inoculation. These lesions are, however, by no means always primary.

Four cases of smallpox with 3 deaths and 2 cases of enteric fever with 2 deaths were also reported during the week. The cases of enteric fever were taken from steamers in the harbor, one of them coming from the U. S. S. *Wilmington*.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *July 9, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 9, 1901:

Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, 1 case, no deaths; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the

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week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 5. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and yellow fever, the latter to a limited extent. Of the 5 deaths, 1 accidental drowning, 1 tetanus, 3 causes unknown.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week not good. I am unable to obtain the last census report. My estimation of the population of Bocas del Toro is 1,500, excluding the settlements on the adjacent islands.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 3, steamship *Banes*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 5, steamship *Esther*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 6, steamship *Colombia*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, July 8, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to transmit the following report for the district under my command for the week ended July 6, 1901:

Nineteen deaths have occurred in this city, of which 4 occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases reported.

Following shows cause of deaths: Paludism, 3; entero-colitis, 2; tuberculosis, 2; sclerosis, arterial, 1; hemorrhage, cerebral, 1; uræmia, 1; insufficiency, aortic, 1; malaria, 1; enteritis, 1; meningitis, 1; fever, intermittent, 1; death by drowning, 1; wounds, 1; pernicious fever, 1; cholera infantum, 1. Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 24.76.

Ten vessels have been inspected and passed, granted pratique; 14 bills of health were issued vessels leaving Cienfuegos; no alien steerage passengers landed at this port; 32 health certificates issued passengers leaving Cienfuegos and 128 pieces baggage inspected and passed.

Casilda.—Acting Asst. Surg. Alejandro Cantero made no report.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths at that port. No contagious diseases reported; 5 vessels inspected and passed, granted pratique, and 1 bill of health issued vessel leaving that port.

Asst. Surg. T. D. Berry was taken ill June 10, was confined to his home for a few days, but resumed his duties June 13. June 30 suffered a relapse, and has since been confined to his bed.

Although the character of his fever presented many symptoms in common with the intermittent type of malaria, and subsequently with typhoid, the patient is gradually getting better without a positive diagnosis having yet been made.

Dr. Berry has been under the care of Assistant Surgeon Truby, United States Army, who deserves our gratitude for the many services tendered by him to Dr. Berry.

He has detailed a trained nurse, a hospital corps man, who is also a